

LOCATING THE BLAME

CORONER INVESTIGATING THE WABASH WRECK.

Conductor Testified That 190 Passengers Were on the Ill-Fated Immigrant Train.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 29.—Just before the coroner's inquest in the Wabash Railroad wreck adjourned today, Conductor Trowl, of the ill-fated No. 13 train, testified as to the number of persons who were on that train. According to his statement, there were 190 passengers on board. When he was ordered to meet No. 4, he was at Holoway and received his order from Operator Jones. He then started in the order in the presence of the operator and took three copies, giving two to the two engineers of his train and retaining one himself. The engineer of engine No. 4, who was the engineer of the wreck, had the order in the presence of the operator and took three copies, giving two to the two engineers of his train and retaining one himself. The engineer of engine No. 4, who was the engineer of the wreck, had the order in the presence of the operator and took three copies, giving two to the two engineers of his train and retaining one himself.

Survivors of the Wreck.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 29.—Five Austrians, survivors of the wreck on the Wabash at Seneca, Mich., arrived in Des Moines today to work in the coal mines at Marquetteville. They occupied the third car of the wrecked immigrant train. They graphically describe the awful scene in their car. A babe, with its lower limbs torn off, lay near their crying for its mother, while they were pinned under the wreckage.

Those Injured Will Recover.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 29.—The injured Wabash wreck people in the hospital here showed marked improvement today. The doctors say all will recover.

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

Has Not Materially Interfered With Traffic at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—The striking switchmen are active in asserting that they have made gains during the last 24 hours. This is denied by the railroad officials generally, who report their lines in better condition than at any time since the wreck. The strike has not materially interfered with traffic at Pittsburg.

ESTIMATE OF LIVES LOST.

The estimate of a Customs Collector at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—An interview this morning with Thomas E. Moran, Deputy Customs Collector at this port, furnished the following estimate of lives lost in the Wabash wreck at Seneca, Mich. The two immigrant cars in which the greatest loss of life occurred, and in which so many persons were killed, were loaded to death were part of train No. 13, which crossed the Detroit River from Canada on the ferry-boat Great Western Wednesday evening. The train was inspected by the Detroit Custom House. He says there were at the very least 100 Italians in the two cars. In addition to these 100 more were in the smoking car, which was ahead of the two immigrant cars.

Official advice to Superintendent Burns of this division of the Wabash says that the Italians in the wreck were unburied and were taken to St. Louis in the company's hospital at Peru, Ind., six others are in Peru and six are near Adrian injured. Substrating these 130 bodies, the bodies of the passengers were aboard the train leaving a loss among the Italians alone of 63. In addition, eight other bodies were recovered and identified, which makes a total of 71 dead.

"The first car of train No. 13 as it crossed on the ferry," said Moran, "was a combination baggage and smoker. There were about 70 Italians in this car, for remember that the intention of the next car back when I endeavored to find their baggage. The first immigrant coach was full, probably 40 people occupying the seats and 20 people on the floor. The coach was filled from floor to ceiling with the baggage of the immigrants. It had all come through Canada in bond, so that I did not examine it. The second coach was filled with the baggage of the immigrants who were on the train, and when it was received, an official statement will be issued by the road. As near as I can estimate now, there are 22 dead. We have eight identified bodies, and what remains of the fragments found represent 14 other bodies."

Dr. L. J. Goux, a well-known physician of this city, who was in one of the rear cars of the train, said to a Free Press reporter: "I am willing to take an oath to the effect that there were from 100 to 125 immigrants in the forward coaches." Dr. E. E. Bryant of the Emergency Hospital in this city, who was one of the corps of physicians, says it is his opinion that over 100 persons were killed, when interviewed in Detroit, said when we left Seneca there were about 90 persons dead and as many more in the wreck."

THE DEAD IMMIGRANTS.

Victims May Have Been Contract Laborers.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—Father Francis Berchieri, pastor of the Italian Church of San Francisco, in this city, went to the morgue yesterday in the hope of aiding some of his countrymen from Giovanni Polonoro, the young Italian who is dying in the farmhouse nearest the wreck, and from papers in his pockets. Father Berchieri found that the party of immigrants came from the northern part of Italy. The party came on the steamer La Campania. Arriving in New York, the boat went to some "Melbury street banker," as the young Italian banker is called, and exchanged their money. Then they were given tickets to San Francisco. The priest is sure the immigrants would be found in San Francisco, in Polonoro's pocket was his ticket for that point.

"But how," asked the father, "did this boy get into this country? He is under 18 years of age; he has no passport from Italy. I think I know. These men were being brought over on a contract as laborers to be taken out to San Francisco. Pietro Cardelle, Italian Consul agent in Detroit, returned to the city today from the scene of the wreck, to which he had hurried to look after the interests of his countrymen. He said he was not yet able to form anything like a correct list of the number of Italian killed.

"While I cannot tell how many were killed," said he, "I am inclined to think the estimates thus far are a trifle exaggerated. It is probably necessary to send to Italy for the names of the immigrants who were on the train and then check the list with those who escaped."

"Whether the terrible loss of life sustained by the wrecked immigrant train is subject of correspondence between the Italian and United States Governments, the Consul agent could not say. What will come within the jurisdiction of Consul Roosevelt, the Italian Consul at Chicago," he said. "I have no doubt that he has already advised our government of the accident."

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PRO-BULLER, PRO-BOER

ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE TWO ELEMENTS FEARED IN ENGLAND.

The General Warned to Check the Extravagance of His Partisans—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of the Times in Pretoria, where recent dispatches giving the number of Boer commandos are supposed to have been allowed to pass through the censor's office with a warning that more troops are needed in South Africa, today sends a sketch of the position of the British columns and states explicitly that men are needed to expedite the attrition of the Boers and that further partitioning of the country by lines of blockhouses is necessary to enable the British columns to achieve greater results.

Seemingly fearing that an alliance between the pro-Bullerites and the pro-Boers during the demonstration to be held tomorrow in London will result with General Buller, may be the beginning of a serious anti-government agitation, the Standard this morning semi-officially warns the public that unless he checks the extravagance of his partisans, the government may be compelled to make further disclosures which will cause a revision of feeling against the General. Buller is declared to be a General White at first refused to regard Buller's telegram as authentic, and when it was deliberately repeated General White decided to disbelieve it.

JAPANESE ARMY MANEUVERS.

Mime Warfare Witnessed by the Emperor—Financial Affairs.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 29.—The steamer Glenloch arrived today from the Orient. She brings news that when the left Japan Grand military maneuvers were in progress in Northeast Japan. The two armies opposing each other in the mime war, which was witnessed by the Emperor, included two regiments of field artillery, one battalion of engineers, two battalions of transport, commissariat, etc. The result was declared to be satisfactory. The speech referred to the progress of the harbor works at Constanza, stating that the harbor would provide an outlet for the export of cereals in the winter.

A Roman Innovation.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Much excitement has been caused in Roman society over the presence of Count Camillo Pecci, nephew of the Pope, at the Grand military maneuvers held here yesterday by George von Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy. This is the first occasion when a relative of the Pope has been present at such a ceremony given by the representative of a foreign power. The wife of Count Pecci is a Cuban, but this fact is not regarded as sufficient explanation for this innovation.

Produce Exchange Reform.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The lower house of the Reichsrath, by a vote of 203 to 7, today demanded that the government withdraw the exchange reform bill, introduced November 15, and which provides for a strict state supervision in grain futures for the purpose of checking the unlawful use of the rules relating to the contract. The lower house also ordered a committee to prepare a bill totally prohibiting the dealing in grain futures.

Martiniell Will Not Be Recalled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Tribune quotes Rome as stating that the generally accepted theory that Cardinal Martiniell, the apostolic delegate in Washington, will be recalled to Rome almost immediately is erroneous. It is said that the Cardinal will remain at his post until May, 1902. Martiniell's successor, it is claimed, will be Mgr. Dionisio Falconio, the present representative of the pope in Canada.

Alarm in the Copper Market.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Times in its financial article refers to the alarm produced in the copper market by certain statements after proved to have been unfounded. The London-based Amalgamated Copper Company has sold 24,800 tons of copper at a reduction of 3 cents.

What It Cost China.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The estimates for Germany's expenditure in China for the year 1900 are estimated as against 22,500,000 marks expended in China in 1901. The pensions for widows and orphans resulting from the China expedition amount to 40,000 marks annually.

Reported on Church in America.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The pope today received in audience Mgr. Scalabrini, archbishop of Piacenza, who recently returned here from a visit to the United States. The archbishop reported at length to the pope on the work of the work of the church in America.

No Joy for the Sultan.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Sultan has told his friends that he celebrated his birthday yesterday with a banquet at which Constantinople correspondent of the Times, "because of the humiliation inflicted upon Turkey by France."

Duke Thrown From His Horse.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Duke of Teck was thrown from his horse today, while out riding near Nantwich, Chester, sustaining concussion of the brain and an injury to his hip.

SEAMEN'S UNION.

Recommendations for the Bettering of the Seaman's Man.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—The committee on resolutions of the convention of the International Seamen's Union of America reported today. The report was adopted. The bill introduced in the last Congress to amend the laws relating to American seamen and to improve the personnel of the merchant marine was endorsed and its introduction urged. The report of the committee called attention to the undermanning of all classes of vessels. The employment of Asiatics as sailors is condemned. Attention is called to the loss of the Rio Janeiro, a mail steamer, and the Chinese crew on that vessel when she was wrecked near San Francisco.

"We would insist," the report continues, "that if our country is to be able to use its growing navy, it must be provided with, and preferably native seamen. Unless the American boy can be induced to seek the sea for a livelihood, there will be no help from which the navy can be recruited in time of need. It is idle and dangerous to depend upon foreigners to defend at all times the honor of the flag which they introduced in the last Congress to amend the laws relating to American seamen and to improve the personnel of the merchant marine was endorsed and its introduction urged. The report of the committee called attention to the undermanning of all classes of vessels. The employment of Asiatics as sailors is condemned. Attention is called to the loss of the Rio Janeiro, a mail steamer, and the Chinese crew on that vessel when she was wrecked near San Francisco."

Winners Must Pay for Medals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Winners of gold, silver and bronze medals at the Pan American Exposition must pay the cost of manufacturing the medals. The executive committee today directed the issue of certificates to holders of medals, and certificates may secure medals of the approved design by paying the cost thereof.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

CUBA NEEDS IMMIGRATION

GENERAL WOOD TALKS OF CONDICTIONS ON THE ISLAND.

Governor Has Come to the United States to Arrange for Turning Over the Government.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Monterey from Havana were General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba; Mrs. Wood; his secretary, William Avery; Lieutenant McCoy, of the Tenth Cavalry, his aid; and General de Quedana, special commissioner from Cuba to Washington. Immediately after luncheon the Wood party left for Washington.

"I can assure you," said General Wood when interviewed, "to perfect arrangements by which Cuba may be turned over to the Cubans and to talk over with the President and Secretary Root the economic condition of the island. We don't expect any trouble at the forthcoming elections."

"The chief features of the economic situation in Cuba today relate to sugar and tobacco. I am assured that the Cuban people will not under any circumstances restore the export duties on these products levied by the Spaniards, which we abolished two years ago to stimulate industry, and they will only ask some reasonable tariff concessions by us on sugar and tobacco. Upon the rest of the products of the island the people are willing to pay duty."

"The island now imports between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 worth of stuff every year. Of this amount we furnish only \$5,000,000 worth, notwithstanding our surplus of raw sugar. The balance is imported from Cuba, which is a population of 2,000,000 people. The island is a staple products with a loss of 50 cents a hundred pounds. Cuba is bigger than Java and has a population of 2,000,000 inhabitants, while Java supports a population of 20,000,000. Cuba can comfortably take care of a population of 10,000,000, and the people of influence and wealth on the island are anxious for an entire freedom from the United States. Immigration will solve the question of Cuba's future."

Disappearance of Larry Marks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Standard Yard still holds firmly to the belief that "Larry" Marks committed suicide, cables the London correspondent of the World. But the special detectives employed by the New York Liverpool office are continuing their investigations on the assumption that he still lives. As has been stated, a detective showed him aboard the boat from London. The detective, Mr. Folkestone, informed Inspector Frost that Marks was sitting on deck apparently asleep; that when he returned to the boat he found Marks in the water. The boat failed to find him. Inspector Frost maintains positively that Marks did not land at Folkestone.

Romanian Parliament Opens.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Bucharest to the London Times and New York Times says the speech from the throne at the opening of the chambers described the financial situation as the main problem of the political situation. Hope was expressed that the measures of economy recently adopted would restore the financial equilibrium. The foreign relations of the country are declared to be satisfactory. The speech referred to the progress of the harbor works at Constanza, stating that the harbor would provide an outlet for the export of cereals in the winter.

AMERICANS WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Their Influence Will Not Be Used in the Cuban Elections. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Root today addressed a communication to Emilio Bonachea, president of the convention at Havana, Cuba, that nominated Bartolome Masco for President, relative to complaints that the United States is interfering in the elections. A press dispatch from Havana stated that Masco complained that the influence of the United States officers was being exerted in favor of Estrada Palma and a dispatch from Bonachea to the Secretary implied the same thing. The Secretary in his communication to Senor Bonachea, in reply, said: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of November 26, 1901. The National Convention of Cuba, which has proclaimed General Masco candidate for the Presidency of the future Republic of Cuba, respectfully asks you to recommend to the representatives of the intervening government the strictest impartiality in the electoral contest which is now taking place."

"The representatives of the intervening government in Cuba are already aware that their duty requires that they be merely impartial in the electoral contest in Cuba, but to refrain from interfering in any manner whatever with the free choice of the Cuban people at the polls. They have not violated this rule in the past, and will not in the future. They will have nothing to do with the electoral contest, except to enforce the electoral law prescribed by the constitutional convention and promulgated by the military government on the 15th of October last. This will be done impartially and effectively."

MEADE COURT-MARTIAL.

Defense Began the Introduction of Its Testimony.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Judge-Advocate today closed the case for the Government against Colonel Robert L. Meade, of the Marine Corps, on a charge of court-martial of that officer, in progress at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, and the defense at once began the submission of testimony. Lieutenant Beaumont, Hooker, Fred Dykman, Young and Sullivan, of the Marine Corps, all testified that Colonel Meade was sober March 18 and April 20 last. The testimony of Colonel Meade before the court-martial was then read, and it provoked an amusing debate between Colonel Meade and Major Lauchheimer as to the propriety of a host observing the size of a drink taken by a guest. The drinks in question were those taken at Meade's quarters by Lauchheimer June 18 last. At the afternoon session of the testimony, given by Colonel Meade before the court-martial was taken up, and before adjournment it was announced that the defense expected to close tomorrow, and that both sides would sum up Monday and Tuesday.

FEDERAL OFFICERS AND POLITICS.

Warned Not to Make Themselves Too Conspicuous. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.—The United States Marshal and District Attorney today received copies of a circular from Attorney-General Knox, with orders to post in their offices and call to the attention of all employees. The circular says: "To all officers and employees of the Department of Justice: Your attention is directed to a circular of this department, issued August 20, 1900, in which section 2 of the civil service act of January 16, 1883, forbidding any executive officer or employe, among others, to solicit or raise political contributions for any officer or employe of the United States, were quoted, and all persons serving under this department were required to observe strictly the provisions of this law, and were recommended to refrain from serving on political committees charged with the collection of contributions for any officer or employe of the United States."

Sampson's Prize Money Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The United States today appealed to the District Court at New York for a decision on Judge Bradley's decision July 10, in the case of Rear-Admiral Sampson, officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron in the battle off Santiago against the Spanish fleet. The case involves \$100,000 prize money. Judge Bradley held that the Infanta Maria Teresa and her guns and ammunition should be condemned and forfeited to the United States. The officers and men of the squadron should receive and share in the prize money.

Webfoot Hard Wheat Flour.

The best for bread making.

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Secretary of the Interior, argued that in the face of great efforts now being made by foreign countries to secure the world's carrying trade, Germany must not go to this extreme for the sake of Sunday rest. Only Socialist and Centrist members of the Reichstag voted for the retention of the clause.

"Virtues of Citizenship."

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Reviewing President Roosevelt's article in the December number of the New Liberal Review on "The Virtues of Citizenship," the London correspondent of the Tribune says that, surveying contemporary public life, President Roosevelt discovers three points in regard to which citizens require instruction. They must have honesty, courage and common sense. The citizen fails in his duty, according to the Presidential ideal, if, seeing the evil, he merely turns out of his path. By conquest of the evil the purpose of the civil is revealed.

The Times prints the first of a series of articles from its Washington correspondent which have been this week characterized as "a result, partly of old acquaintance and partly of recent conversations with him."

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CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.

The Most Common Cause Only Recently Discovered.

It has been stated on good medical authority that nine-tenths of all cases of deafness are caused from catarrh of the ear. The little tube which leads to the ear from the throat is lined with a sort of velvety structure called mucous membrane. This membrane is simply a continuation of the mucous membrane lining the throat. When disease of any sort attacks the mucous membrane of the throat it is very liable to extend into the Eustachian tube and up into the ear.

The history of nearly all cases of deafness is like this: a cold is contracted and neglected, other colds are taken, the throat becomes sore and inflamed, which is aggravated by particles of dust and germs from the air. This condition causes the disease to spread into the tube that leads to the ear.

It seems a little far fetched to say that most cases of deafness are caused from catarrh, but it is certainly true, and anyone who has had a severe catarrh of the throat will have noticed how the hearing was affected while the cold lasted.

With catarrh suffers this impairment of hearing becomes chronic and grows worse the longer the catarrh is neglected. You can cure catarrh and deafness by the regular use of an excellent new preparation called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, composed of antiseptic remedies which act both on the mucous membrane but principally and most effectively on the blood, eliminating the catarrhal poison from the system.

People whose hearing is defective may think it a little remarkable that a simple and harmless tablet would very often remove all traces of deafness, but when it is remembered that catarrh cures the deafness and that the catarrh is easily cured by the regular use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, there is no mystery about it.

DR. BURKHART'S WANDERFUL OSTER.

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